Later from Texas.

The steamship Yache, apt Theoryson, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th inst, brought news from Galveston to the 18th ultimo.

The News says there is much slokness in middle and western Toxas, though it is generally ague and fover, and not often faral.

On the 6th inst, Mrs. Edmonson, the wife of Dr. E. Edmonson, a dentist of Galveston, died in her bed, her husabnd being entirely unconscious of the dreadful calamity that had befallen him, until he awoke in the morning and beheld the lifeless corpse by his side. Mrs. Edmonson had been afflicted with the toothache for some time, and had been accustomed to find relief in the use of chloroform, administered by her husband. It is believed that she was afflicted with the pain in the night, and being unwilling to wake her husband, procured the caloroform and administered it herself in such excess as to sause her death.

A correspondent of the News, who has been travelling through the State, says that the crop of sorn is immense, and the cotton crop never gave better promise at this season of the year. He does not think the amount of land planted in cotton is as large as it was last year. All the other craps look well, and give promise of an aburdant harvest.

Texas is supposed to contain a population of 300,000 scula, having about 20,000 persons over twenty years of age, who can neither read nor write.

The Western Texas says the flood in the San Antonio, occasioned by three days of heavy rain in the last week of July, was two feat higher than the overflow of last spring, which did so much damage. It swept away several public and private bridges, bath houses, fences, etc. Buildings near the bridges were also washed down

The postmasters on the route between Houston and Austin, have all written to the Post Office Department at Washington City, reconcastading the establishing of a daily mail between these two points.

The best action of the Texas Advocate learns that offers have been made to dolver corn to contractors

points.

The editor of the Texan Advocate learns that of-

fors have been made to doliver corn to contractors for government supplies at San Antonio, at tweaty-five cents per bushel. five cents per bushel.

A man named Samuel Compton, was killed by a man by the name of Goss, at Cameron, recently,

with a pistol.

Each of the following religious denominations in Each of the following religious denominations in texas have under their auspices the institutions of learning located as follows.—Methodists, at Ruters with and Marshall; Presbyterians, (O S.) at Hantstree, Goliad and Fredonia; Episcopalians, at Anderson and Cumberland; Presbyterians, at Dangerfield.

Two hundred Sunday school teachers are much wanted, immediately, in Texas. They would find good employment, and wages equal to that which is paid in any part of the United States.

The Brownsville Rio Bravo has the following

The Brownsville Rio Brave has the following paragraph:

"MAN KILLED.—During the election at Brazes Santingo, on Monday last an old man, well known by the name of 'Spanish Peter,' who has been in the emyloy of the Quartermaster on this frontier ever since the commencement of the war, and who had endeared bimself to the officers of the department by his fidelity and integrity, was killed by a man named Thibeautt, who struck him on the head with a stick, fracturing his skull, and causing his death instantaneously. Alas, poor Peter! never again will he 'ringy de bell'—he is gone, and may the earth rest lightly upon him. Thibeautt has been arrested, and is now in jail to wait his trial. We therefore refrain from making any further comments upon this sad occurrence."

The Rio Brave, specking of the election in Brownsville, charges that a large number of illegal votes were polled. The whole number polled in Brownsville is stated to be 913; whereas, this paper says the legal votes could not have exceeded 614; making 299, or nearly one-third of the whole vote, illegal.

From the Flains.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 18]

Yesterday evening we had the pleasure of welcoming Capt Wm S. Ketchum, of the Sixth Infantry, U.S. A., direct from Fort Laramie. Capt.

K. has been ordered into the States upon business
pertaining to the service, and brings his lady with
him. He has for some time past been in command
of Fort Laramie, and is probably as intimately acquainted with the Indians around the Fort as any
efficer that has ever been stationed there. A large
number of persons from the Fort and vicinity have
come into the settlements and this city, most of
whom will roturn this fall.

The emigration to California, Salt Lake, and Oregos, had commenced passing the Fort before Capt.

K. left. Sickness had almost entirely disappeared;
but there was the usual amount of quarreling and

K. left. Sickness had almost entirely disappeared; but there was the usual amount of quarreling and diffiantizes among the companies. At the Post there was an abundant supply from the surplus of the government stores, of flour and meet; but the post was not prepared to supply sugar, coffee, &c. There was, however, no destitution among them.

About a day's jou ney from Fort Kearney, a couple of men, in pursuit of buffalo, got astray from their party, when they were overtaken by some Indians. The Indians approached them, and offered to shake hands; and as the white man, a Mr Daily, offered his hand, holding his gun in the left, the Indians attempted to take it from him. As he jerked sway and turned around, the Indians shot him through the body, and he expired soon after. A shot was fired at his companien, but without effect. The Indians then retreated, taking the mules of the party with them. The companion of Daily buried him as well as he could in the sand, and came into Fort Kearney, when Captain Wharton, of that post, sert out a detachment of men to trace, if possible, the Indians and inter the body. Capt if possible, the Indians, and inter the body. Capt K. was unable to learn the name of Daily's com-panion. This affair occurred on the south side of the Platte, and it was not known by what Indians the outrage was committed. The party, coming in, were detained some days at the Big Blue, by high water. The grass on the plains was abundant, and the health at Forts Laramie and Kearney was excellent.

The Late Indian Murder.

[From the St Louis Republican, Aug 18.]

Capt J. E. D. Couzins and officer Page yesterday returned to the city on the steamer Clara, having in charge the four white men who recently committed the murder of the Delaware Indians on the Plains, and whose names are Joseph Dodge, alias Joseph Anson Vincennes, Samuel Smith, alias John Shuney, John Fulmore, and Henry Smith, alias John Shuney, John Fulmore, and Henry Smith, alias John Holland. It will be remembered that the three first named were arrested here on telegraphic information received from Independence. Holland was arrested at Laberty. Officers Couzins and Page took their prisoners to Liberty, Clay county, for the purpose of having them examined; and this being over, the four were brought down again on an order of the United States District Court. From the evidence adduced at the examination, we ascertain the following to be the leading points of this atrocious affair:—

On the 2d of July last, John Shuney, together

On the 2d of July last, John Shuney, together with the State's evidence in the case, whose name is Jacob Fulmore, descrited from the United States post called Fort Massachusetts. Before arriving at Fort Mackay, they overtook Vinceenes and Smith, also deserters, and the party travelled together. Having gone four days without food, they killed a mule which Shuney had brought along, on which they substant for a walls. mule which Shuney had brought along, on which they subsisted for a while. They afterwards met some Arapahoes, and subsequently a train of Mr. Bent, from each of whom they obtained relief. Arrived at Fort Mackay, Smith and Vincemes went

Some Arspances, and subsequently a train of Mr.

Bent, from each of whom they obtained relief.

Arrived at Fort Mackay, Smith and Vincennes went into it with the intention of giving themselves up, while Falmore and Shuny proceeded. The next day, Smith and Vincennes, mounted on mules, and accompanied by an Indian, aged about twenty years, and a squaw, again joined them. The white men had changed their names about giving themselves up. The Indians were wealthy in horses, packs, &c. They had travelled several days, when nanally, having stopped at ten A. M., one day, for the purpose of recruiting, they arranged a temporary camp, and took their dinner. This ended, Falmore proceeded to the watering place, about one handred yards distant, leaving the remainder of the party at camp We will let Fulmore tell his own story:—

When I left the camp, the Indian lay on the ground with his head on the woman's lap. They were on a knod a little above me. I remained away some fifteen minutes, and was storping to get some water when I heard the woman exclaim "Oh don's John" Rising to my feet, I has a finitive of the party, and eaw Shuney strike the Indian man with a gun stock. Vincennes also drew off, and struck the woman wich a frying pan. The man was knocked down five or six times. Eshuney next got out a raser, and started toward the woman.

The witness then goes on to state that, at that stage of the murder, having become alarmed, he wanted a mule to ride off, but was ordered threateningly back by his comrades. The body of the Indian man was dragged to the roadside and concealed. The woman, also, having been battered on the head, and had her throat cut with the razor, was dragged to one side, and left there, under the presumption that she was dead. The property of the Indians was then appropriated by the whites to their own use. It consisted, he says, of thirteen head of mules, seven deer and eller there was dadles, paints, dried meat, &c. The party then proceeded to Conneil Grove, and subsequently, at Independence, selling the

and there, whenever the opportunity presented itself.

But the woman was not killed, as had been supposed, and after the departure of the party, had sufficiently regained her strength to begin her arduous journey on feet. After a slow march of several days, she met some Caw indians, who furnished her with a mule and provisions, and on the day of the examination at Liberty, she was brought into Court so much debilitated that she had to be carried. There she gave her name as Mar-mar-trish-uy, and said that she had been the wife of Jim Dickey, an Indian trader of the Delaware tribe, who was dead. The young man with whom she was travelling was her brother. Her story differs materially from that of Feilmore, in that that she deposes to have nad in her wank \$400 in Mexican dollars, given her by

her late husband; and her cousin \$50 of his own, all of which the accused divided among themselves; and further, that her cousin had gone away from camp to the watering place, where he was set upon and murdered. A number of articles were brought into Court, and identified by her as her own and her cousin's recovery. usin's property.

Murder Committed by the Yankton Indians—An Appeal to the Government.

(From the Minnesota Demerat. 13th inst.)

We have bad news from the far north. Pierre Bottineau, of St. Anthony, arrived a few days ago from Selkirk, bringing intelligence of a nurder lately committed by Yankton Shour Indians, at St. Joseph, a trading post and had breed town. 500 miles northwest of this place, near the British line. The victim of this atrucity was a young man named E. Terry, a teacher in the Mothodist mission at St. Joseph. He went there from St. Paul in March last, and has a brother, a printer, residing in this city. He and another man, who fortunately escaped slightly wounded, were together when attacked by five armed Yanktons. The people of St. Joseph have fortified N. W. Kittson's trading houses, where they have united for defence, as other attacks were anticipated. The murder was committed on the 25th of June, two or three days after the trains left for St. Paul.

The Yanktons and Cut Heads are alike hostile to the people of Pembina, and now meance a general

for St Paul.

The Yanktons and Cut Heads are alike hostile to the people of Pembina, and now menace a general massacre of that distant and unprotected community. For several years past they have been waging a murderous was upon the half-breeds of Pembina, and they have now commenced kiling and scalping the white people settled in that remote region.

The state of affairs in Pembina demands the instant action of government, and we have no doubt but our vigitant delegate in Congress will immediately bring the subject before that body and the President, and that both the executive and legulative departments of the national government will make efficient and immediate provision for the protection and security of our distant frontier. To doubt this is to charge our government with egregious folly, improvidence and erueity.

A strong military force should be sent at once to Pembina, and the indians in that far of region should be taught that they have yet to learn that the

be taught that they have yet to learn that the United States is a powerful nation, pursuing with determination, and punishing with severify, any people, civilized or savage, who venture to make war upon its citizens, or these or joying its protection.

people, civilized or savage, who venture to make war upon its citizens, or those cripying its pretection.

Obitualy.

Died, in New Haven, of dynchery, on Sabbath evening, August 22d, Dr. Encas Monson, aged eighty-nine years. Dr. Monson graduated at Yale college in 1780, and at the time of his decease was the oldest alumnus of the college. A sketch of the life and times of the subject of the notice would reach back into the stirring socaes of our American revolution. After taking his colegiste degree, he joined the American army, and served as assistant surgeon till the close of the war. He was with the Connecticut line near West Point and thence he was sent with a detachment of 1,500 men to seour out the refugees from Morricania. Embasking in whale boats at some point on the Hadeon, they passed in the night with muffled oars under the guns of a British seventy-four undiscovered by the which on deck, though they heard him crying the hour. "ten o'clock and all is well." The detachment effected a landing, and a warm action with the casmy ensued at Harlem Heights. In this skirmish (or whatever it may be called) Dr. Monson was exposed to the enemy's deadly fire in the open field, too busy with the wounded to thak of himself, until Lleutanant Henry Daggett, slarmed at his exposure, arrested his attention by a call for the officer of the day, at the same time exclaiming, "for Heaven's sake, Doctor, protect yourself—you are the only surgeon on the ground, and we shall all be in your hands directly." He was immediately removed by order of the officer of the day, and placed behind a rock, against the other side of which the bullets were raining their leaden shower. Dostor Monson has been heard to remark that that was one of the saverest days of his professional service, he having extracted some sixty bullets, besides performing such other suring their leaden shower. Dostor Monson has been heard to remark that that was one of the saverest days of his professional service, he having show the residence of sageness and b

eccasion. The ceremonies were of the most solemn and impressive character. Of the family of General Taylor, there now survive Mr. Richard Taylor, the only son of the General, who is a sugar planter in the parish of St. Charles, and Mrs. Bliss, the lady of Colonel Bliss, who resides in this city.—New Orleans Delta, 18th instant.

Delta, 18th instant.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer says, a boy in Beckett & Rigdon's paper mills met with an accident that will probably cause his death. The boy was left in the room occupied by the rag-cutter, and, had been playing with the shaft. It is supposed that his arm, getting entangled, was wound up with the hemp, and his body offering resistance, fastened him so firmly to the shaft as to tear his left arm out at the shoulder. When he was found, his arm was crushed and bound by the hemp about the iron, entirely disconnected from his body. His legs were still entangled in the hemp, his left thigh bone was broken, there were several deep gashes in his right leg, and a gash ten inches long in the right groin, laying the intestines bare.

Fugitive From Justice.-A man named Reuben Fugitive From Justice.—A man named Reuben R. Shell was taken to the police office of New Orleans, on the 17th inst. by an officer from Alabama and one from Texas. He has just been arrested in Alabama, on the charge of having murdered a man in Cass county, Texas, in May, 1801, and will be removed to where the crime was committed as soon as practicable. According to the account of Shell, the man who is said to have been murdered by him, was stabbed in a grogshop row, and died four months afterwards.

TOURNAMENT.—A grand tournament came off at Capon Springs, Va., on the 20th inst. The following were the knights personated:—Ivankoe, Knight of the Valley, Knight of Faquies, Knight of Clark, Knight of Warren, Knight of Hardy, Knight of the Plaius, Knight of Arva, Knight of Frederick, Knight of the Forrest, the Stranger Knight, the Black Knight, Knight Don Quixotte, and Knight Sancho. They were all handsome, noble looking, and mounted on superb steeds. Ivanhoe, though not considered the best and most graceful rider, was the successful tilter. The whole affair was beautifully gotten up, and came off in a style of excellence far surpassing the expectations of all who participated. The tilting was performed on the lawn immediately before the Menutain House. The portion was literally crowded with spectators, exhibiting all that fancy could paint of youth and beauty. One gentleman, not so expert in tilting, was unborsed, affording an agreeable novelty to the scene. The fancy ball came off during the evening, and was a truly brilliant affair. I have not time, however, at present to undertake a description of it.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—We learn from the Troy Times of Monday, that the deputy United States Marsha!, Bowman, made an important arrest, at the United States Hotel, in that city, on Monday, in the person of Charles Viele, a resident of Saratoga county, on the charge of counterfoiting gold and silver coin. His sister is now in Ballston jail on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and the father and the rest of the family are residents of Stillwater, Saratoga Co. The prisoner is now in the Rensselaer county jail, by virtue of the warrants issued in that and Saratoga Co., on the charge of passing counterfeit bills; also on a warrant issued by the United States District Attorney. The officer arresting him and others, have been on his track for a long time. An officer from Saratoga arrested him some few weeks since, but he managed to escape, through the connivance of some of the prisoner's friends. Vicle is about 22 or 23 years of age, but appears much younger. He is said to be a married man.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.—The stage coach containing the mail was stopped near Monterey, Hyland county, Virginia, on the night of the 2d, by two men, who demanded money of the driver, who replied he had none, but would give them the mail, and pretended to reach down in the front boot, in order to hand it out to them. One of the robbers becoming impatient and expecting a trick, commerced cutting at the driver with a knife, when, as the last and only resort, the driver took his watering bucket and dashed it into pieces over the head of the nearest highwayman, and called for a passenger who was in the stage asleep, for assistance, when the highwaymen both quickly decamped.

Safety for Steam Botters and Boats, on Rivers or on Shore.

Our late dreadful calamity has again called for some check on the appearent recluse conduct of cogineers and officers in obarge of steem engines and boats. With great diffidence as law maker or writer do! now appear on this (te me) all important subject. I have no excuse to make as to a practical or theoretical unders anding of the steam cagine, so far as I will venture any assertions in the following propositions:—

It might be an act of prudence and precaution to enact that all steem boilers, grate and fire surface steam room, sheuld bear any asfe proportion agreed upon in relation to the capacity of cylinders or quantity of steam required of such boiler, and that upon a proper inspection and decree, such boiler should be silewed to be used with not over one half the proof pressure or estimated strength. We have now a boiler that should be considered safe if properly used, with fire and water, and inattention as dangerous as so much gunpowder.

The next step is to satisfy the passengers of board of a steamer that the porsons in charge of such boiler are competent and trustworthy, and that he, or the owner of the steamer, but given good security that he will not exceed the pressure of atean allowed by the inspectors; and, for further guarantee and detection of negligence or misconduct on the part of the engineer or persons in charge of the boilers, let there be placed in several of the most conspicuous parts of each steamer, for the inspection of passengers, a common syphon mercury guage, indicating the pressure of steam in inches or pounds, and not under the control of, or accessible to say, but a sworn officer, whose bounden duty it shall be to presecute the engineer's security st any time he may find the mercury blown from any of the guages, which might have a reasonable range—say live pounds or inches above the inspector's given pressure of steam—marked upon such guage, which would be smply sufficient to make it present of steam, that they have a right to sean the capacity given pressure, which might have

Accident on the Eric Railroad.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Some things can be done as well as others."—Sam. Patch.
Sir—Although nothing will over be done to prevent accidents on railroads, something must and may be, to render the recurrence of such accidents much less frequent. The accident of yesterday was evidently caused by the breaking down of a cast iron driving wheel of the locomotive. These driving wheels should be of wrought iron, as all such wheels are on all the English railroads. About the 20th of July—the 19th perhaps—an accident occurred on one of the Eastern reads, I forget which, in consequence of one of the driving wheels of the locomotive engine giving way; and much destruction of property, and some loss of life ensued. This was a cast iron wheel. Were wrought iron wheels substituted for these east iron ones, no accident would occur from the breaking down of the wheel, for they could not broak down. Sir. most respectfully yours,

10 Ferry Street, New York, Aug. 25, 1852. Accident on the Eric Railroad.

The Brooklyn Sunday Trading Case.

The Brooklyn Sunday Trading Case.

IN CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Edmonds

Baltein, Costigan, Batfidd, and Bass, vs. The
City of Brooklyn, Brush, and Fidk.—This was a
complaint asking for an injunction to restrain the
Mayor of Brooklyn from enforcing the Sunday
ordinance, and an application for the defendants to
show cause why an injunction order should not be
made in the action, as demanded in the complaint,
and be forthwith served on the defendants

Mr. Vancott, counsel for the Corporation of Brooklyn, took an objection to the notice in this case,
which had been tried at another place, and, therefore, his Honor had not the power to hear the
arguments, and referred to the act of 1852, sec
tion 401, in support.

Mr. O'Corpor good the section, and contended that

tien 401, in support.

Mr. O'Conor read the section, and contended that the Judge had the power, under a proper construction of the act.

Mr. Vancott reiterated his objection.

His Honor said the case had better stand over till

Friday-in the meantime the points could be looked Adjourned to Friday morning.

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Theatre.—The entertainments announced for to-night are such as will be sure to draw a large audience. Bulwer's beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons" will commence the performance—Mr. E. Eddy as Claude Meinotte, and Miss Heron as Pauline. Miss Hiffert will sing a favorite bailad, and the amusements will conclude with the romance of the "Blind Boy." in which most of the stock company, which is composed of old favorites, will appear. The selections made by Hamblin are very good, and, no doubt, will be appreciated by the patrons of the Bowery.

Ninto's Garden.—The commencing feature will be an overture, which will be followed by the one act piece called "How to Settle Accounts with your Washer woman." in which Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, who are great favorites, will appear. This will be succeeded by a grand ballet divertisement, in two parts, by the French and Spanish dancers, who are decidedly the best artists in their line who have ever appeared in this city. Several eminent artists have arrived from Europe, and will shortly appear.

Burron's Theatres.—This establishment has been growded every evening since it ovened, and many are

eminent artists have arrived from Europe, and will shortly appear.

Burron's Theater.—This establishment has been crowded every evening since it opened, and many are obliged to return to their hemes not being able to gain admission. "David-Copperfied" the favorite Dickens drama and in which Burton appears as Micawber, with nearly all his inimitable company in the other characters, will be the first piece. Several beautiful pieces of music by the orehestra and the entertainments will terminate with the farce of "Mischief Making."

National Theater.—The great success of the new drama, entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin." being so completely successful, the manager is therefore induced to continue its representation for rome time longer. It will commence the performances of Herr Cline on the tight rope. Miss Partington and Mr. B Yates in a highland flug, and the ammencing clees with the farce of the "Crown Prince" with T. D. Else as Prince Mariboo de Ram Jem.

Exercise Organ Theore at Castus Gaspen.—The rainy

FRENCH OFFRA TLOUPE AT CASTLE GARDEN -The rainy French Opena Theoric at Castle Garden.—The rainy weather has hight did not permit the French Opera Company to play the beautiful musical master-piece of 'Hereld Zempa," ennounced on the bills. The same opera will be repeated to night, with the celebrated prima dema Mme Flaury Jolly, M. Dignet, and the other artists, who were received on Monday night with such enthuciantle plausits.

New York Theories—This establishment, which was formerly known as the Actor Place Opera House, will be opened on Monday evening next, with the eminent actress. Mad Anna Thillon, in the beautiful opera of the 'Enchantress.' She will be supported by Mesers, Hudson, Meyer and a full and effective chorus.

Address Museum —White's screnders still continue

son, Meyer and a full and effective chorus.

Aspecan Muszum —White's scremaders still continue to give their enusing and laughable entertainment, which is nightly received with enthusiasm. Next Monday, a new and effective dramatic company will commence a rerica of light and entertaining pieces. Several arists of craincuse are engaged. The programme for this afternoon and evening is one of great variety.

Canasty's Orden. House —The negro melodies and other convenents which are given at Mechanics Hall are still as well patronized as ever. The instrumental solos, as shouth dancing, are witnessed with enthusiasm.

Wood's Misseraklas—Several new and pathetic melodies, which are suge nightly by this company, are much admired, and draw very respectable audiences. The dancing is also espital.

INTEMPERANCE COMPARED WITH OTHER CRIMES. The following is the result of the trade which liquor dealers think is one of the privileges and blessings of liberty, to be allowed to follow, sustain, and promote :-

Abstract of Returns of the Keepers of Jalls and Overseers of Houses of Correction in the Commonwealth o Massachusetts, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1831. Prepared for the use of the Legislature, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; page 39.

Aggregate from the House of Correction in all the counties in the Commonwealth.

For Adultery or Lewd Conduct. 145

For Passing Counterfeit Money. 4

For keeping Brothels. 25

For Vagrancy 162

For Forevagrancy 598

For Intemperance. 598

For Intemperance. 1659

For all other crimes. 366

Aggreg to m the cells hereafter, not included above

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

WHOLESALE PRICES OURREN Dutice populic in cost. Goods stared to be sold at motion at the end of one year. The ton on all cases to be pounds. Dubtics papelle in coal.

Dubtics papelle in coal.

ASHES.

ASHES.

Pot per 100 lbs. 475 a 481½

Folia ... a 505½

BERSWAK.

Follow per lb. 25½ = 27½

CANDLES.

Tallow mi'4,lb - 16½ = 13

Sperm. ... 35 a 47

COOL.

Asthracise. ... 476 a 525

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Fancy brands 4 6-54 4 90 M
Entra brands 4 6-54 4 60 M
Southern mits 4 6-64 4 60 M
do. straight 6 6-4 6 60 M
Genesee 1 12 a 1 17
Do. Michigan 110 a 1 12
Do. Canadian 1 a 1 03
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Do. Ohio. 1 10 a 1 12
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Do. 1 10 10
Do. 1 10 10 10
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Otard 2 10
Seignette 1 165
Sunn, Ja. 4th pf. 1 10
Do. St. Cx. 2d pf - 65
Do. N. E. 24
Sin, Hourgiass 85
Do. Swan 85
Do. Sele - Colder Spirits 60
Whinkey 24
Wine Madeira. 90
Do. Sherry - 275
Liston 429 Do. Sherry - 57'
Liston - 42'
Marseilles Mad. - 35'
Do. Port. - 35'
Maiaga, dry - 45'
Do. sweet. - 45'
Claret, cask. 17 - 75'

Claret, cask... 17 - Port, gai... - 40 Claret, cask... 17 - Port, gai... - 75 Red... - 30 Sicily Madeira... 50 Canary - 60 Burgundy Port - 50 METALS, from stc Copper sh g, tb. - 20 Sheathing, new - Boits... - 26 Yellow metal... - Iron, 5e pig, ton, 21 - American, de, 20 - Am, common 19 - An, bar - 56 - English bar 30 - Norway bar, 165 - Russian de... 37 50 E. & A. hoop. 3 - Sheet, £& Am - 5 Russian bett... 103 Swedes... - 17 50 E. & Swedes... - 18 Russian bett... - 103 Russian bett... - 104 Russian be Porto Rico. 25
Trin&Cub.mus 19
Card.&c, sweet 18
NAVAL STORES-

Antimony, Or. 7 a. 8 T. Antimony, Reg. 12 a. 1254 N. Antrola, ref br's 15 a. 1454 N. Antrola, ref br's 12 a. 1254 N. Antrola, ref br's 13 a. 1454 N. Antrola, ref br's 14 a. 15 A. 15 Balann Peru. 190 s. 2 - Balann Peru. 190 s. 3 - Whale. ... - 74 a - 75
Sperm, crude. 1 24 a 1 25
do. winter. 1 35 a - Lard. ... - 29 a - 35
Elephant, ref d - 87 a - 30
Pain Oil, 1b. ... - 6 4 a - 75
Lead, red Am. - 5 4 a - 15
Do. grd & 1 a - 15
Do. white bag. - a 1 Whiting Am. - 40 a - 45
Chalk, per ton. - a 3 Verm'a China. 1 10 a 1 16
PROVISIONS-2 Fragacsath, 20 a 31 ard. 3 deel. 12 a 13 ard. 4 ard. 6 deel. 12 a 13 ard. 6 deel. 12 ard. 6 deel. 1 Turks Island, -23%a-24 Liverpool, sack-85 a 1 35 SEEDS-SEEDS-Flax, Am ro'gh, 120 a 125 Feed with tree, 17 a 19 a 19 Clover, b. 7 ha 8% SOAP - 7 ha 8% American, br'n - 4% a 7 Castile, 18 a 9% SPICES - 2 9%

Magnesia, 10mp - 15 a - 12 Magnesia, Cal. - 40 a - 42 Magnesia, Cal. - 40 a - 23 Magnesia, Cassia. - 27 a - 23 Magnesia - 27 a - 28 Magnesia - 27 a - 28 Magnesia - 27 a - 28 Magnesia - 27

Vitrioi, blue... - 8 = 84

BUCK, &c. - 8 = 84

BUCK, &c. - 18 25 al8 30

L do. & KU, 17 - al7 30

L do. & KU, 17 - al4 50

L do. & KU, 17 - al4 50

L do. & KU, 17 - al4 50

L do. & L do. & L do. & L do. & L do.

L do. & L do.

L do. & L do.

L do. & L do

| Fig. 7 | F

FURSScaver, So. skin- 50 a 1 Do Northern. 2 - 2 S
Sacceon skins. 10 a - 75
tink skins. . . . 50 a - 75
tink skins. . . . 50 a - 75
Do. Southern 159 a 3
Martin skins. 150 a - Red foz, Nor'n 1 - a 150 MONEY MARKET.

do. Hache , 40 - a45 - Stares, yard prices per 1,298 W. O. pipe. 55 - a - do. do. hid. 46 - a - do. do. hid. 46 - a - do. do. hid. 31 - a - Heading . 55 - a - Latha M. 255 - a - Timber , pine. 18 - a22 - Shangles . 225 a 5

The stock market was very unsettled at the openin

WEDNESDAY, August 25-6 P. M.

WOOL-am. Saxony...-45 a-43 to. Merino ff co-40 a-43 to. ½ ½ blood.-35 a-37 Com. to ½ bl'd-3t a-34 Pul'd No 1 & an-29 a-38 Smyrna...-11¼a-26

myros...... 11%a-28
south Am. unw- 8 a- 9
texican, unw.- 13 a- 14
WOODS-

this morning, but there was great activity in all the lead ing fancy stocks. At the first board Canton Co. advanced % per cent: Stonington, %; Reading Railroad, %; Hudson River Railroad, %. Florence and Keyport declined % per cent; Nicaragua, 21/4; Cumberland Coal, 1/4; Dauphin Coal, 1/4; Rochester and Syracuse, 1/4; Norwich and Worester, 14; New Haven Railroad, 14; Northern Indiana ailroad, 14. At the second board N. J. Zinc advanced 14 per cent; Erie Ralirond, M. Nicaragua declined M per ent; Cumberland Coal, 1; Harlem 14. There was a m active demand for money to-day, and five per cent was

about the lowest rate at which loans could be made. The banks have succeeded in putting up interest, by calling in all loans made at lower rates. This is one of the causes which has depressed the stock market. Nicaragua has been seriously depreciated by the misunderstand ing existing between the steamship company and the transit company, and it is possible that for a time the line will be slightly damaged. It looks as though both parties were biting their own nose off to spite their face. This contest will have one good effect-it will dis-

tribute the stock and bring in a new class of operators. The steamship Africa, for Liverpoot, carried out \$602,- 543 in specie. There was a fair demand for foreign exchange to-day, but our last quotations were notoustained sales of sterling bills having been made at one eighth per

Cent less. The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, brings three days The steemship Asia, from Liverpool, oring three days later intelligence. The news is, in a commercial and financial point of view, favorable. Quotations for cotton have been firmly sustained, and there had been a very active demand for breadstuffs at an advance. The weather continued bad for the growing crops and for har-vesting, and the potato disease had spread to an alarming extent. This is a confirmation of the news brought by the steamship Atlantic, and we may look for an active time in our own markets. We have no change to report in financial affairs. Money was exceedingly abundant, but quotations for stocks were tending downward.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this; port, to-day, amounted to \$150,000; payments, \$10.922 02—balance, \$6.505.860.65. The receipts of the Wilmington and Raleigh Raitroad Company, from November 20, 1861, to August 5, 1852

(less than nine months,) have been \$361 209 22, as fol-

There are notes in circulation, purporting to be issued at the city of Washington, by banks which have no existence. Bills of small denominations professed to be issued by the Ocean Bank, signed W. Allan, ca-hier, on each note, in a different hand writing, are quite plenty. There is no such bank in Washington, and no persons know who is responsible for their redemption.

We learn from the last annual report of the Atlantic

and St. Lawrer ce Bailroad Company, that the road is now open to Northumberland—122 miles—and that the grading of the residue of the line is nearly finished for the main of the residue of the line is nearly finished for the main track, to the bridge to be constructed across the Connec-icut river, thirteen miles from Northumberland. From the Connecticut river to the proposed junction with the Canada road, at Island Pond—14% miles—the work of rading is in such progress that the track will not be de layed on that portion of the line. The distance from Portland to the junction and connection with the Canada

Total is one hundred and forty-nine miles.

The whole amount expended and charged in the general construction account, is \$4,242.823 24. This aggreate includes the amount of \$2,826 176 38, expended prior to July 1, 1861, according to the last annual report of the treasurer. The receipts into the treasury from assessments on shares to July 1st, and credited to capital s ock.
amounted to \$1.327,291 24. Received from the sale of City of Portland Bonds, \$1,796,000 Received from the sale of bonds of the company, including those issued to Wood & Black, under their contract, \$915.500. The whole number of shares of the sapital stock of the com-pany now stand ug on the books is 13.566, making \$1,-355,600; collected, \$1,327,291 24; balance due on stock, \$28,308 76. Almost the entire amount of this sum may be relied on as available means.

The gross earnings of the road, including mail pay and

rents, for the year, are \$184,059 71. Not income of the road for the year, \$87,825 46. During the year ending June 30th, the number of miles run by the passenger trains was 118,792; miles run by freight trains, 78,807; trains was 118.792; miles run by freight trains, 75,807; miles run by gravel and wood trains, 8.056. Total of miles run, 205,655. Average receipts per mile run, \$0.89 469-1900; expenses per mile run, \$0 46794-1000.

The exhibit of business is rather unfavorable, but not discouraging. The read is, however, but in a half

completed state, and its earnings are not, therefore. The annexed statement exhibits the quotations in this

market for the principal public securities, at the respec tive periods named :-| Illinois Int. Imp., 1347. |
| Do. | Do. | Lat. stock. |
| Indiana 25 per cent. |
| Do. | State Fives. |
| Arkansas 6 per cent. |
| Alakama 6 |
| Do. 6 |
| Do. 5 |
| Steriling |
| Pennsylv'a 5 |
| Do. 6 |
| Maryland 6 |
| Maryland 6 |
| Do. 5 |
| Steriling |
| Tennessec, 5 |
| Do. 6 |
| Bo. 6 |
| Steriling | Do. 6 Sterling — 4 — 96% 96% 97
Pennaylv's 5 1697. 96% 96% 96% 97
Do. 6 1697. 96% 98 103% 108 a 103% 108
Do. 5 Sterling 98 97 91 a 91% 108
Do. 6 1697. 98% 98 99 1 a 91% 108
Do. 6 1693 109% 108 a 10

the several State securities have advanced. Since May last, there has been several ups and downs, several speculative excitements, several moderate sized panics; bu they have not affected unfavorably the sound investment stocks—such as those of the general or the leading State governments. Within the past three or four menths a great many new stocks have been added to our list of fancies, which have experienced the usual fluctuations of an excited market. Very few really good State stocks have been offered. Holders have not been disposed to part with them, even at the advance. One cause of this firmness and inactivity is, the difficulty of re-investing the proceeds in anything paying better rates of interest. Money has been, and still configures, so cheap and abun dant, that it has been impossible to get over five per cent on temporary loans. At pre-ent prices, our best six per cent public stocks do not not more than that rate: but their security being undoubted, capitalists have preferred that rather than resort to any change in the investment. with the hope of getting higher rates. Railroad bonds bave within the past six months, absorbed an immense amount of empital. It has, however, been our accumulations and not money withdrawn from other securities. The low prices at which many of the new issues of railroad bonds have sold, have attracted espitalists, and the mar-ket has been most liberally supplied with the raw material. It has been estimated that, during the past six months, an average of at least haif a million of dollars of railroad bonds have been put upon the market weekly. Most of these lave been sold at auction to the highest bidder. The sales have, in most instances, been peremptory, and great sacrifices have been made. Where bids have been received under sealed envelopes, the result has not been much if any better. Many of the new class of railroad bonds have been sent to London and the principal European markets. Remittances have been made to a great extentboth on domestic and foreign account, and all sorts of financiaring have been adopted to get these securities well distributed. An immense quantity of railroad iron has been purchased in England, and payment made in railroad bonds. Prices paid for the iron, and prices re. ceived for the bonds, have been comparatively of little consequence, the grand object having been to get the iron and to get rid of the bonds. This is all very well, so long as it lasts. We give paper promises to pay and get hard iron for them, the real stuff. We get the real for hard iron for them, the reas stult. We got the real for the unreal—a sub-tance for a shadow, and the opera-tion is, at all events, for the time, immeasurably in our favor. What the result will be, ultimately, we leave for those immediately interested to determine. That there has been an over issue, or rather a too rapid issue of railroad bonds, no one can deny, but there is now a pause. For some weeks past the movement has almost ceased, and it is berely possible that the bull may last long enough

to enable those companies already formed to strongthen and consolidate their affairs, before new projects. of a rival character, come into the market for aid to enable them to enter the field of competition. If so all, or rather most of the companies now in operation, may ultimately prove productive. If not, and the increase of roads and reilroad bends continues for any length of time, at the rate realized within the past twelve months, there will be before the lates of many versus. there will be before the lapse of many years, as great a reilread revulsion in this country as ever took place on

The other side of the Atlantic.

The annexed statement exhibits the operations of the Prize during the year 1851:—

Courage at the France Mint. Paris, 1881.

thus:—

Cotd. £0.656.310 \$48,276.556
Silver 2.289.995 11.449.935

Total £11,946,306 \$59,723,636 The builton dealers refine most of the American gold dollars they get hold of, and they do not find their way into the mint. In 1851, more than seven millions of dol lars of American eagles were received in the Paris mint The Paris Moniteur furnishes the following statistical in formation touching the metallic currency of France during a period of fifty-rix years, from 1795—the date as which coinage according to the decimal system com menced—up to January, 1862 The information is in

1851, reduced to English and American money, stands

menced—up to January. 1862. The information is in teresting at the present momont, when the copper coin age of the country is undergoing complete renevation with important changes prescribed by the recent law; and the gold and silver currency is being renewed, in order to impress upon a notable portion of it the offigy of the reigning Prince.

The total amount of money, of all denominations, coin of in France, from 1765 to December 31, 1861, has been ed in France, from 1765 to December 31, 1851, has been 6,101,309 422 france, gold, silver, and copper, in the ful-

lowing proportions:—
Total Connage of the French Mist in Fifty-Seven
 YEARS.
 FOR CR.
 Dollars.

 Gold.
 1 599.082 560
 290 C24.608 72

 Silver
 4 448.246 862
 831.822.165 19 №

 Copper
 54.000 006
 10,008,000 00
 Total 6.101,309.422 1,140,944,861 91% Some fifteen millions of fraues of the copper coin have,

during the above period. disappeared from the curduring the above period, disappeared from the cur-rency. Ten millions worth have been melted up for the casting of cannon. The amount actually remaining in circulation at the commencement of the present year is estimated at 29.570,514 francs—equal to \$7.299,686. The government of Great Britain has appointed an assay office at Adelaide, at which gold, of a not less quan-tity than twenty ounces, shall be received and weighed and a receipt given for the weight; the same shall those be

assayed, converted into ingots, stamped and delivered at a bank, to be named in the receipt to, or to the order of the owner, for the weight deliverable; two parts out o every hundred to be taken, one for the expense of the assay, and the other to be deposed in the treasury in case of the correctness being disputed. It may afterwards be re assayed. In exchange for such assayed and stamped gold, the banks shall pay at the rate of £3 11s, per ounce in notes, which they may issue to the value of the gold in notes, which they may issue to the value of the gold buillon they shall so acquire. The banks are allowed to issue notes to three times the value of their coin. So that for every £100 of buillon they may issue £300 of notes, and for every £100 of coin they may issue £300 of notes. These proportions are to be strictly adhered to under a penaity of £100 for every failure. Accounts to be furnished to the treasury every week of the notes in circulation, and the coin and builton held. The no co of banks to be a legal tender so long as they pay on demand in coin or bullion, by all except the banks themselves. Ingots stumped at the assay office shall be a legal tender by the banks in payment of notes, bills, and checks at the rate of £311s, per ounce. Forgery, &c., to be punished with imprisonment and hard labor fer a period not more than fifteen years and not less than two years. The

act to continue in force for twelve months.

The Albany Allas gives the annexed statement, showing the decrease in toils collected on the canals of this State, at the close of each week compared with last year; showing, also, how much of the decrease is on merchandise, &c., going from tide water, and bow much on produce coming to tide water. The average reduction in the rates of toll on merchandise, or up freight, this year, is about thirty-nine per cert and on produce, or down freight, only five per cent :-

tide To April 30, 1852. \$66.063 \$109,129 \$165,762

First week in May. \$65.060 129.745 100,704

Second " "72 109 131.439 203.548

Third " 74 107 131.371 205,908

Fourth " "70 114 149 030 223.144

First " in June 80 964 135 231 215,295

Second " 83 169 128.046 211 245

Third " 86 252 105,281 101,583

Fourth " 92.540 86 870 179 419

First " in July 95.696 86,314 180 980

Second " 100 323 77.795 178,118

Third " 105 105 71.351 177.450

Fourth " 114.864 68 977 182.041

First " in Aug. 124.148 63 960 188 098

Second " 134.158 56,943 187,201

The largest depression, as compared with last year, was at the close of May, \$228 144. From that sum it fell to \$165,792 119,794 203,548 226,968 228,144 215,295 211,246 191,553 179,419 180,118 177,456 182,941 188,098 187,201

at the close of May, \$228 144. From that sum it fell to \$191,533 in the third week in June, at about which sum it has remained ever since. It will be noticed that the stationary condition of the decrease, for the last eight weeks, is occasioned by the increase of the first column and the decrease of the second—the increase and decrease being just about equal. The residue of the season may wear away the second column, and swell the decrease on

merchandise to \$200,000.

Stock Exchange.
\$10000 Illinois Bonds. \$2 50 she axis Tr Co. 190 2846
5000 Ind State 5 pet 1946 250 do... 190 28
2000 Ind Can Frei 5 40 40 ... 29

3000 Eric Con Bs. '71	98%	350	do .			2
5000 do	9832	100	de .			75
1000 do 0000 Erie Con Bds	99	75				27
2000 Hud 1st Mt Bda	98		do.		040	2024
O she Mechanice' Dk	131	10 De	un Co	al Co	10	6/
O Ciry Bank	112	100	do.		30	6734
O Bank of Commerce	100%	50	do.			67.12
0 do	109	425 He	riem I	R		72 3
O Ocean Bank,	104%	200		1		7234
O Farmers' Loan . 669 O Montgomery Min'g	103	1150				72%
Morris Canal	1732	200				12
O Lorrillard Ins Co	100 A	100				4912
66 Canton Co	80	100	40.	1	120	723
0 do	80%	FO Re	ch nuc	Syr RI	2	152
0 do	801	7	do .		70	1213
O New Jorsey Zine	11%	25.51	ppings	n RR.	200	503
0 do	1134	25	do			59%
O Flor & Key RR. bl5	48	250 No		Wore I		5432
0 do b30	4736	250				54%
O Cumb Coal Co	70%		ndina	RR	10	9436
0 Erie BR	87	1000	do			04.4
0 do	8716 8736	400				9414
5 do	8736	100 He	dson 1	tiver R	R.	6912
0 dob60	STATE OF THE PARTY	200	_do.		16	
do	87.4	.7 N	r and	NHR	2	116
	8734	15	60.		!	1436
0 Nic Trans Co	991			RR.		120%
do	2832	100		nd RR		228
do	2110	100	uo.		100	-
	2007					
		BOARD				
O City 5's, '58 X Illinois Bonds	10202	100	CARE	on Co	1.00	8012
shs N Jersey Zine	1144	1/0				80
do				anal		
Montgomery Min's	537	35 Mi	ch Con	tral R	R	112
Nic's Transit Co. 530	2716	100 Eri	e RR.		. 160	27%
do60	27%	59	do		:::::	86%
do	275	100	do			
do	Sant.	150	do	*****		868
do	2614	100	do	******	. 830	8612
do	2636	50	do		. 6.30	87
do60	2734			R	63	78
do	26	200	do	******	.860	7134
do60	2006	200	do	RR	. 630	72
Cumb'd Coal Co. and	44	500 Res	do	nn	VAA.	94%
tion e ce weahout was	100	000	uo.		. 030	17416

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADES REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, August 25—6 P. M.
Business in produce bas been much resuricted by the inclement weather.

Asizs—There were 60 bbis, pots and pearls, bought at former rates

Brandstuffs—Flour moved to the extent of 10.90 bbis, ordinary, Canadian State Western and Southern at yesterday's figures; fairly Generoes and Oho, at \$4.63% a \$4.03%; extra thio, at \$4.81% a \$5.18%; fainey Southern, at \$4.87% a \$5.50, and extra Genesce, at \$4.03%; a \$6. About 100 bbis rye stora Genesce, 2000 prime Michigan, and 2.00 do. Southern white wheat, all at \$1.10; 2.500 mixed Canadian do at \$1.4500 prime white Genesce, at private bargain; 1.000 bus rye, at 70c; and 24.000 bus uncound and Western mixed corn, at 70c; and 63% and 70c, as abstenced.

Coffee.—Some 1.200 bags Rio found buyers at 8% a 9c. Market unchanged.

Cotton.—The sale were 700 bales, to any, the market continuing inactive.